

HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

DALLAS BUYERS CLUB, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

ERIC NYDAM, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C14-1819RAJ

ORDER

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This Matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff Dallas Buyers Club, LLC's ("Plaintiff") Motion for Default Judgment against Defendant Eric Nydam ("Mr. Nydam").<sup>1</sup> Dkt. # 47. For the reasons set forth below, this Court will **GRANT** Plaintiff's Motion.

**II. BACKGROUND**

This case is one of 13 practically identical cases filed between July 2014 and April 2015 alleging copyright infringement by 4 to 39 Doe defendants. The facts of this case are simple. Plaintiff is a developer and producer of the movie *Dallas Buyers Club*. See Dkt. # 39 (First Am. Compl. ("FAC")) ¶ 1. Plaintiff is the owner of a registered copyright in *Dallas Buyers Club*, Registration No. PA 1-873-195. See *id.* ¶ 6, Ex. A. Mr. Nydam, along with several other defendants, is alleged to have participated in a peer-to-

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<sup>1</sup> Although the Court has considered the *amicus* briefs filed in connection with the Motion, they are not particularly helpful. See Dkt. # 53-54, 56.

1 peer network using the BitTorrent protocol<sup>2</sup> to download and share *Dallas Buyers Club*.  
2 *See id.* ¶¶ 18, 26. Mr. Nydam in particular is alleged to have shared the IP address  
3 50.132.60.237, which was observed sharing *Dallas Buyers Club* on July 13, 2014. *See*  
4 *id.* ¶ 18, Ex. C. Plaintiff alleges that the actual subscriber confirmed under oath that Mr.  
5 Nydam was the actual infringer. *See id.* ¶ 20. Plaintiff has not authorized any defendant  
6 to use an online media distribution system, including BitTorrent, to misappropriate,  
7 reproduce, or distribute *Dallas Buyers Club* to the public. *See id.* ¶ 36.

8 Plaintiff now brings a claim for copyright infringement against Mr. Nydam and  
9 the other defendants for participating in the BitTorrent “swarm.” *See id.* ¶¶ 33-43.  
10 Through this Motion, Plaintiff seeks default judgment against Mr. Nydam including a  
11 permanent injunction, statutory damages, and costs and attorneys’ fees.

### 12 III. LEGAL STANDARD

13 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b) authorizes a court to grant default judgment.  
14 Typically, default judgment is entered after the Clerk of Court has entered default under  
15 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(a), but district courts also have that authority. *See*  
16 *Dreith v. Nu Image, Inc.*, 648 F.3d 779, 788 (9th Cir. 2011). The court’s role in  
17 considering a motion for default judgment is not ministerial. The court must accept all  
18 well-pleaded allegations of the complaint as established fact, except facts related to the  
19 amount of damages. *TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917-18 (9th Cir.  
20 1987). Where those facts establish a defendant’s liability, the court has discretion, not an  
21 obligation, to enter a default judgment. *Alan Neuman Prods., Inc. v. Albright*, 862 F.2d  
22 1388, 1392 (9th Cir. 1988); *Aldabe v. Aldabe*, 616 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980). The  
23 plaintiff must provide evidence to support a claim for a particular sum of damages.  
24 *TeleVideo Sys.*, 826 F.2d at 917-18; *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2)(B). Where the  
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26 <sup>2</sup> Numerous courts have described how the BitTorrent protocol works in detail. *See e.g., Purzel*  
27 *Video GmbH v. Biby*, 13 F. Supp. 3d 1127, 1131-33 (D. Colo. 2014); *Patrick Collins, Inc. v.*  
28 *John Does 1-21*, 282 F.R.D. 161, 162-64 (E.D. Mich. 2012); *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Does 1-*  
5, 285 F.R.D. 273, 275-76 (S.D.N.Y. 2012).

plaintiff cannot prove that the sum he seeks is “a liquidated sum or capable of mathematical calculation,” the court must conduct a hearing or otherwise ensure that the damage award is appropriate. *Davis v. Fendler*, 650 F.2d 1154, 1161 (9th Cir. 1981).

#### IV. DISCUSSION

##### a. Whether Plaintiff Has Proven Copyright Infringement

Plaintiff must first prove Mr. Nydam’s liability. To establish copyright infringement, plaintiff must show two elements: “(1) ownership of a valid copyright, and (2) copying of constituent elements of the work that are original.” *L.A. Printex Indus., Inc. v. Aeropostale, Inc.*, 676 F.3d 841, 846 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Feist Publ’ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991)).

Plaintiff has alleged and shown its ownership of a valid and registered copyright in the *Dallas Buyers Club* film. See FAC ¶¶ 1, 6, Ex. A. This “is considered prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright.” *Syntek Semiconductor Co., Ltd. v. Microchip Tech. Inc.*, 307 F.3d 775, 781 (9th Cir. 2002); 17 U.S.C. § 410(c). As such, Plaintiff has established the first element.

Plaintiff has also alleged that Mr. Nydam copied pieces of *Dallas Buyers Club*. See *id.* ¶¶ 18, 32, 42. More specifically, Plaintiff has alleged and presented evidence that the IP address assigned to Mr. Nydam copied and distributed pieces<sup>3</sup> of the film. See *id.* ¶ 18; see also Dkt. # 48-1 (Lowe Decl.) Ex. C at 12. In fact, it appears that Mr. Nydam copied and distributed the entire film. See FAC ¶ 36 (alleging that each defendant distributed the same “seed file” of *Dallas Buyers Club*). The Court is somewhat skeptical of the sufficiency of Plaintiff’s proof, given that the subscriber is not directly named and Plaintiff does not provide the individual’s actual sworn statement. See *id.* ¶ 18. Nevertheless, the Court must deem the facts in the FAC to be true for establishing

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<sup>3</sup> In an Order in a related case, the Court noted that it was not clear whether Plaintiff had established that the named defendant had copied the entire film, though that was unnecessary given the identical factual allegations regarding distribution of the “seed file”. See *Dallas Buyers Club, LLC v. Madsen*, No. C14-1153RAJ, 2015 WL 6680260, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 2, 2015). The situation here appears identical. See Dkt. # 5 (Macek Decl.) ¶ 17.

1 liability. *See Derek Andrew, Inc. v. Poof Apparel Corp.*, 528 F.3d 696, 702 (9th Cir.  
 2 2008). And the Court cannot gainsay Plaintiff's factual allegations without the benefit of  
 3 an actual opposition from Mr. Nydam. As such, the Court must find that the second  
 4 element has been met and that Plaintiff has established Mr. Nydam's liability for  
 5 copyright infringement.

6 b. Whether Default Judgment Is Appropriate

7 Having established liability, Plaintiff must also show that default judgment is  
 8 warranted. Courts often apply the factors listed in *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-  
 9 72 (9th Cir. 1986) to determine if default judgment is appropriate. Those factors are: (1)  
 10 the possibility of prejudice to plaintiff, (2) the merits of plaintiff's substantive claims, (3)  
 11 the sufficiency of the complaint, (4) the sum of money at stake in the action; (5) the  
 12 possibility of a dispute concerning the material facts; (6) whether defendant's default was  
 13 the product of excusable neglect, and (7) the strong public policy favoring decisions on  
 14 the merits. *Id.*

15 The factors generally weigh in favor of granting default judgment. Without entry  
 16 of default judgment, Plaintiff will be prejudiced because it will be left without a legal  
 17 remedy. *See Landstar Ranger, Inc. v. Parth Enters., Inc.*, 725 F. Supp. 2d 916, 920 (C.D.  
 18 Cal. 2010). As discussed above, Plaintiff has adequately alleged and shown Mr.  
 19 Nydam's liability. The amount at stake is also relatively modest – Plaintiff seeks \$2,500  
 20 in statutory damages and \$3,213.90 in costs and attorneys' fees. *See* Dkt. # 47 at 7; Dkt.  
 21 # 48 (Lowe Decl.) ¶¶ 9-10. It is also unlikely that Mr. Nydam's failure to respond is the  
 22 product of excusable neglect. Plaintiff personally served Mr. Nydam in December 2015  
 23 meaning that he likely had ample notice of the action. *See* Dkt. # 43 at 2.

24 The Court acknowledges that a dispute may arise concerning material facts,  
 25 including whether Mr. Nydam is the actual infringer. *See In re BitTorrent Adult Film*  
 26 *Copyright Infringement Cases*, 296 F.R.D. 80, 84 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) (finding that "it is no  
 27 more likely that the subscriber to an IP address carried out a particular computer function

... than to say an individual who pays the telephone bill made a specific telephone call.”). As the Court noted above, this concern is particularly glaring where the subscriber identifies another individual through a sworn statement that is not actually presented to the Court. However, the Court finds that such a possibility is insufficient to outweigh the other factors weighing in favor of granting default judgment, especially as Mr. Nydam was personally served, giving him ample opportunity to contest the allegations. *See* Dkt. # 43 at 2. Finally, although there is a strong policy for deciding cases on their merits (*see Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1472), Mr. Nydam’s failure to respond to Plaintiff’s claims means that this factor does not preclude entry of default judgment (*see Vogel v. Rite Aid Corp.*, 992 F. Supp. 2d 998, 1013 (C.D. Cal. 2014)).

As the *Eitel* factors generally weigh in favor of granting default judgment, the Court will **GRANT** Plaintiff’s Motion. What remains is determining what relief Plaintiff should be awarded.

c. Appropriate Relief

Plaintiff requests three categories of relief: (1) permanent injunctive relief, (2) statutory damages not less than \$2,500, and (3) attorneys’ fees and costs. *See* Dkt. # 47 at 7-9.

i. *Injunctive Relief*

Plaintiff first requests an injunction enjoining Mr. Nydam from infringing on Plaintiff’s rights in *Dallas Buyers Club*, including through using the Internet. *See* Dkt. # 47 at 4. 17 U.S.C. § 502(a) permits a court to grant final injunctions to “prevent or restrain infringement of a copyright.” Under 17 U.S.C. § 503(b), the court may order the destruction of copies found to have been made or used in violation of a copyright owner’s rights. Parties obtaining a permanent injunction ordinarily must satisfy a four part test: (1) irreparable harm; (2) lack of adequate remedies at law; (3) the balance of hardships weighs in its favor; and (4) the injunction is in the public's interest. *See eBay, Inc. v. MercExchange, LLC*, 547 U.S. 388, 393-94 (2006).

1 The Court agrees that injunctive relief is appropriate here. As in numerous other  
2 BitTorrent cases (*see e.g., Malibu Media, LLC v. Flanagan*, No. 2:13-CV-5890, 2014  
3 WL 2957701, at \*5 (E.D. Pa. July 1, 2014)), the four elements are established here.  
4 Furthermore, “[a]s a general rule, a permanent injunction will be granted when liability  
5 has been established and there is a threat of continuing violations.” *MAI Sys. Corp. v.*  
6 *Peak Comput., Inc.*, 991 F.2d 511, 520 (9th Cir.1993) (citing *Nat’l Football League v.*  
7 *McBee & Bruno’s, Inc.*, 792 F.2d 726, 732 (8th Cir.1986)). Consequently, the Court will  
8 issue a permanent injunction enjoining Mr. Nydam from infringing Plaintiff’s rights in  
9 *Dallas Buyers Club* and ordering him to destroy all unauthorized copies of *Dallas Buyers*  
10 *Club*.

11 *ii. Statutory Damages*

12 Next, Plaintiff requests an award of statutory damages at least in the amount of  
13 \$2,500 (and urges the Court to award closer to \$6,000) for the single instance of  
14 copyright infringement alleged. *See* Dkt. # 47 at 6.

15 Under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(1), the Court may award statutory damages “in a sum of  
16 not less than \$750 or more than \$30,000 as the court considers just” for each infringed  
17 work. Statutory damages “serve both compensatory and punitive purposes” so as “to  
18 sanction and vindicate the statutory policy of discouraging infringement.” *Los Angeles*  
19 *News Serv. v. Reuters Int’l, Ltd.*, 149 F.3d 987, 996 (9th Cir. 1998) (quoting *Peer Int’l*  
20 *Corp. v. Pausa Records, Inc.*, 909 F.2d 1332, 1336 (9th Cir. 1990)). When considering  
21 the proper amount of damages, the Court takes into account the amount of money  
22 requested in relation to the seriousness of the defendant’s conduct, whether large sums of  
23 money are involved, and whether “the recovery sought is proportional to the harm caused  
24 by defendant’s conduct.” *Curtis v. Illumination Arts, Inc.*, 33 F. Supp. 3d 1200, 1212  
25 (W.D. Wash. 2014) (citing *Landstar*, 725 F. Supp. 2d at 921). District courts have “wide  
26 discretion in determining the amount of statutory damages to be awarded, constrained  
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only by the specified maxima and minima.” *Harris v. Emus Records Corp.*, 734 F.2d 1329, 1355 (9th Cir. 1984).

Courts have found that in nearly identical cases, “damages of no more than \$6,500 per infringement to be sufficient compensation for the injured copyright holder.” *AF Holdings LLC v. Bossard*, 976 F. Supp. 2d 927, 930 (W.D. Mich. 2013) (collecting cases); *TCYK, LLC v. John Does* 48-98, No. 2:13-CV-540, 2015 WL 127922, at \*2 (S.D. Ohio Jan. 8, 2015) (collecting cases and awarding \$6,000). And at least one court has addressed the appropriate sanction involving the same film, ultimately awarding \$2,250. *See Dallas Buyers Club, LLC v. Cordova*, 81 F. Supp. 3d 1025, 1035 (D. Colo. 2015). Plaintiff’s requested award is within this range.

Furthermore, Plaintiff has presented some evidence and allegations that Mr. Nydam’s infringement was willful<sup>4</sup> (see Dkt. # 47 at 5-6), even though its requested statutory damages amount is less than the \$30,000 the Court may award for non-willful infringement (see 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(1)). Specifically, Plaintiff has alleged that *Dallas Buyers Club* bears a copyright notice (FAC ¶ 39), and presented evidence that Mr. Nydam may have used BitTorrent to download other material (see Dkt. # 48-1 (Lowe Decl.) ¶ 15, Ex. F<sup>5</sup> at 85-92). A copyright notice may create an evidentiary presumption against an innocent infringer defense. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 401(d); *Idearc Media Corp. v. Nw. Directories, Inc.*, 623 F. Supp. 2d 1223, 1230 (D. Or. 2008). And evidence of other infringement may potentially be relevant to willfulness. *Cf. Amini Innovation Corp. v. McFerran Home Furnishings, Inc.*, 301 F.R.D. 487, 491 (C.D. Cal. 2014). Simply put, Plaintiff has reasonably shown that Mr. Nydam willfully infringed on *Dallas Buyers Club*.

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<sup>4</sup> “To prove ‘willfulness’ under the Copyright Act, the plaintiff must show (1) that the defendant was actually aware of the infringing activity, or (2) that the defendant’s actions were the result of ‘reckless disregard’ for, or ‘willful blindness’ to, the copyright holder’s rights.” *Louis Vuitton Malletier, S.A. v. Akanoc Sols., Inc.*, 658 F.3d 936, 944 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Island Software & Comput. Serv., Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 413 F.3d 257, 263 (2d Cir. 2005)).

<sup>5</sup> This exhibit is actually labeled as “Exhibit A.”



1           Nevertheless, the Court finds that the statutory minimum of \$750 is the  
 2 appropriate award in this case. For one, this is the same award the Court found  
 3 appropriate in *Madsen* and it makes little sense to differentiate between the defendants.  
 4 *See* 2015 WL 6680260 at \*2. Other reasons also justify a lower award. For one, there is  
 5 simply no evidence that Mr. Nydam profited from the infringement, justifying a lower  
 6 statutory damages award. *See Bossard*, 976 F. Supp. 2d at 931 (finding that “The nature  
 7 of BitTorrent is such that [defendant] would not likely have reaped any profit from his  
 8 infringement of [plaintiff’s] copyright, except for the comparatively small sum he saved  
 9 by illegally downloading, rather than buying, his own copy of [the infringed work]”).  
 10 Additionally, there is no evidence that Mr. Nydam was the original “seed” or user who  
 11 made Plaintiff’s work available. *See Flanagan*, 2014 WL 2957701 at \*4. Finally, this  
 12 award is in line with the awards given by other courts in the Ninth Circuit and appears  
 13 adequate to deter Mr. Nydam and others from infringing on Plaintiff’s copyright in the  
 14 future.<sup>6</sup> *See e.g., Voltage Pictures, LLC v. Martinez*, No. 3:15-CV-00002-AC, 2015 WL  
 15 4772856, at \*4 (D. Or. Aug. 11, 2015); *Elf-Man, LLC v. C.G. Chinque Albright*, No. 13-  
 16 CV-0115-TOR, 2014 WL 5543845, at \*7 (E.D. Wash. Oct. 31, 2014); *Thompsons Film,*  
 17 *LLC v. Athias*, No. 13-CV-0126-TOR, 2014 WL 5543900, at \*9 (E.D. Wash. Oct. 31,  
 18 2014).

19                     iii. *Attorneys’ Fees and Costs*

20           Finally, Plaintiff seeks \$2,963.90 in attorneys’ fees and \$250 in costs. *See* Dkt. #  
 21 48 (Lowe Decl.) ¶¶ 9-10. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505, the Court may “in its discretion

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22           <sup>6</sup> Plaintiff and *amicus* dedicate some (though woefully too little) of their briefing to discussing  
 23 the Department of Commerce Internet Policy Task Force’s “White Paper on Remixes, First Sale,  
 24 and Statutory Damages” (located at:  
 25 <http://www.uspto.gov/sites/default/files/documents/copyrightwhitepaper.pdf>). In truth, the  
 26 White Paper supports both Parties’ respective positions. As Plaintiff notes, the White Paper does  
 27 not recommend changing the minimum and maximum statutory damage amounts. *See id.* at 94.  
 28 Moreover, the paper does not recommend congressional action to curb litigation abuse. *See id.* at 95.  
 However, the paper notes that *courts* have already begun fashioning methods to tamp down  
 on “John Doe” suits similar to this one, including by denying joinder where the defendants were  
 linked solely by participating in identical BitTorrent “swarms” over the course of five months.  
*See id.* at 96 (citing *AF Holdings, LLC v. Does 1-1058*, 752 F.3d 990 (D.C. Cir. 2014)).



1 may allow the recovery of full costs by or against any party” and “may also award a  
2 reasonable attorney’s fee to the prevailing party.”

3 Courts may consider several factors in making an attorneys’ fee determination  
4 under the Copyright Act, including “(1) the degree of success obtained, (2) frivolousness,  
5 (3) motivation, (4) objective unreasonableness (legal and factual), and (5) the need to  
6 advance considerations of compensation and deterrence.” *Smith v. Jackson*, 84 F.3d  
7 1213, 1221 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing *Jackson v. Axton*, 25 F.3d 884, 890 (9th Cir. 1994)).  
8 These factors all weigh in favor of awarding attorneys’ fees. Plaintiff has obtained  
9 success on its non-frivolous claims. Moreover, awarding fees would advance  
10 considerations of compensation and deterrence.

11 Courts begin with a “lodestar” method in calculating reasonable attorneys’ fees,  
12 which is obtained by multiplying the number of hours reasonably expended on the  
13 litigation by an hourly rate. *See Camacho v. Bridgeport Fin., Inc.*, 523 F.3d 973, 978  
14 (9th Cir. 2008). Plaintiff has proposed \$2,963.90 for 6.51 hours of attorney and 0.4 hours  
15 of legal assistant work at hourly rates of \$450 and \$145, respectively. *See* Dkt. # 47  
16 (Lowe Decl.) ¶¶ 9-10. Plaintiff’s counsel has apparently prorated the billed hours to only  
17 include those attributable to prosecuting its claims against Mr. Nydam. *See id.* ¶ 9. A  
18 review of the billing records submitted suggests that the claimed hours are appropriate. In  
19 fact, the Court notes that Plaintiff is actually requesting slightly less than the appropriate  
20 lodestar total. Specifically, 6.51 hours of attorney work and 0.4 hours of legal assistant  
21 work at \$450 and \$145 an hour, respectively, yield a lodestar award of \$2,987.50, not  
22 \$2,963.90. Whatever the case, the Court begins with the requested amount.

23 In the Court’s previous Order in *Madsen*, the Court concluded that the lodestar  
24 amount using the requested hourly rates of \$495 or \$510 should be reduced to \$300 after  
25 considering “the (1) time and labor required and (2) skill requisite to perform the legal  
26 services properly.” 2015 WL 6680260 at \*5-6 (citing *Kerr v. Screen Extras Guild*, 526  
27 F.2d 67, 67 (9th Cir. 1975)). The Court noted that numerous other courts have found

1 higher attorneys' fees to be inappropriate in similar BitTorrent cases because these cases  
2 amount to little more than "form-pleading" requiring little legal skill or attention. *Id.*  
3 (citing cases). Other cases have made this even more explicit, noting that BitTorrent  
4 cases being handled by the same firm using practically identical pleadings do not require  
5 any unique skill. *See Cobbler Nevada, LLC v. Reardon*, No. 3:15-CV-01077-ST, 2015  
6 WL 9239773, at \*4 (D. Or. Dec. 16, 2015).

7 In support of its renewed request for an hourly rate of \$450, Plaintiff now presents  
8 an excerpt from the American Intellectual Property Law Association's "Report of the  
9 Economic Survey 2015." *See* Dkt. # 48-1 (Lowe Decl.) Ex. A. Plaintiff now claims that  
10 the \$450 hourly rate it requests in attorneys' fees is reasonable because it is consistent  
11 with the average rates in the "Other West" category. *See* Dkt. # 47 at 7. But the "Other  
12 West" hourly rates listed actually supports the \$300 hourly rate this Court awarded in  
13 *Madsen*. Specifically, the median "Minimum Billing Rate for IP Work"<sup>7</sup> listed for  
14 "Other West" is \$200. *See* Dkt. # 48-1 (Lowe Decl.) Ex. A at 3. The median "Maximum  
15 Billing Rate" was just \$450. There is little reason why this particular case required  
16 extensive skill or experience – this matter used practically identical pleadings from  
17 several other cases and encountered little to no opposition – suggesting that the minimum  
18 rate is far more appropriate.

19 The Court continues to believe that a reduction in the hourly rate is necessary and  
20 will adopt the \$300 hourly rate it used in *Madsen* as it better reflects the prevailing  
21 market rate for similar work. Using this rate yields an attorneys' fee award of \$2,011,  
22 reflecting 6.51 hours of attorney work and 0.4 hours of legal assistant work at \$300 and  
23 \$145 an hour, respectively.

24 Finally, Plaintiff requests \$250 in prorated costs (*see* Dkt. # 48 (Lowe Decl.) ¶ 10)  
25 and has presented receipts documenting the costs of serving Mr. Nydam (*see* Dkt. # 48-1  
26 (Lowe Decl.) Ex. B at 8-9). The Court finds that these costs are appropriate.

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27 <sup>7</sup> The cited portions do not distinguish between different types of IP work.  
28 ORDER – 10

## V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court **GRANTS** Plaintiff's motion and enters default judgment against Mr. Nydam. The Clerk will enter judgment for Plaintiff following this Order. Specifically, this Court enters judgment against Mr. Nydam as follows:

1. Defendant Eric Nydam is hereby permanently enjoined from directly, indirectly, or contributorily infringing Plaintiff Dallas Buyers Club, LLC's rights in the work *Dallas Buyers Club*, including without limitation by using the Internet to reproduce or copy *Dallas Buyers Club*, to distribute *Dallas Buyers Club*, or to make *Dallas Buyers Club* available for distribution to the public, except pursuant to lawful written license or with the express authority of Plaintiff;
2. To the extent any such material exists, Defendant Eric Nydam is directed to destroy all unauthorized copies of *Dallas Buyers Club* in his possession or subject to his control;
3. Statutory damages in the amount of \$750;
4. Attorneys' fees in the amount of \$2,011 and costs in the amount of \$250.

DATED this 30th day of March, 2016.



The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
United States District Court